

MAUMEE CITY EXPRESS.

Volume II.—No. 50.

MAUMEE CITY, OHIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839.

Whole No. 102.

A REAL BARGAIN!!!

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable landed and hydraulic property viz: 600 acres of land situated on Green Creek in the township of York, Lucas County, Ohio, in the midst of which is an excellent site for hydraulic power with a head of 15 feet, at which point crosses three public roads viz. a state road running from Maumee City into the state of Indiana, a county road from Providence to Adrian, a ridge road from Detroit to Fort Defiance. In short, the natural advantages of said point must be acknowledged not to be exceeded by any in the Maumee valley as regards a centre of business &c. situated as it is in the midst of a rich, productive and rapidly growing country, acknowledged by all to be far the best part of said county. A town plat on the premises at the above point is contemplated on a ridge descending gradually towards the stream, with several excellent springs of water in the same. To suit the purchaser he will sell the above water privilege only, or with any quantity of land from 100 to 600 acres. Terms of payment made easy. For further information enquire of the subscriber on the premises,

Dec. 8, 1838.

B. G. LEWIS.

38m6

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

COPPER SMITH Tin plate and Sheet Iron Worker. Latham T. Tew, would inform the inhabitants of Maumee and vicinity, that he has taken a shop over Hackley & Wolcotts store, where he will manufacture to order all kinds of Copper Tin and Sheet Iron ware, such as Stills & Worms, Hatters kettles, Wash kettles, Glue kettles, Wash hand basins, Steam pipes &c., and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Tin ware. He would give notice, that he makes the patent House pump, for bringing water into the Houses. He solicits a share of public patronage. Maumee City, Oct. 20.

29f.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL assortment of Garden Seeds for 1839, for sale by the subscriber, whole sale or retail. Boxes can be had by vendors to sell on commission. These seeds were grown the present year, and have been put up with great care; their vitality, and the correctness of their names are guaranteed. Also, a few hundred Fruit Trees, Rubarb, or pie plant roots, Asparagus roots, Sage roots &c. for sale at the Waterville Garden.

L. EASTWOOD.

Waterville, Dec. 29, 1838.

KNIVES & FORKS, pocket knives, razors, scissors and lancets, for sale by

G. H. NICHIE & Co.

Jan 5 Brick Hotel

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!!

ALL persons indebted to the firm of O. Williams & Co., or to D. St. Clair, are requested to call forthwith and make immediate settlement, as they are determined to have their books closed. They hope this call will not be neglected.

Nov. 15.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. & W. RICHARDSON, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and vicinity that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter assortment of goods which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for cash or country produce.

Maumee City, Oct. 13, 1838.

RICE, for sale by

G. H. NICHIE & Co.

Jan 5 Brick Hotel.

CABINET TRIMMINGS.—Mahogany, rose-wood and maple knobs, by the gross, dozen or set, for sale by

C. A. LAMB,

Nov. 3 rear of Commercial block.

FRENCH BED POSTS.—150 sets French bed posts, for sale cheap, by

C. A. LAMB,

Nov. 3 rear of Commercial block.

70 sets Table Legs, for sale by

C. A. LAMB,

Nov. 3 rear of Commercial block.

AN assortment of Cabinet Work, of all kinds and prices, for sale by

C. A. LAMB,

Nov. 3 rear of Commercial block.

WHISKEY.—Chillicothe rectified Whiskey, a superior article, just received and for sale low for good funds, by

G. BEACH.

Petysburg, June 16.

PICKLED LOBSTERS just received by

Nov. 24 G. & W. RICHARDSON.

BLACK White & Red Currant Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry and other Jellies and Jams at G. & W. RICHARDSON.

PEPPER, pimento, cassia, cloves, nutmegs, and ginger, for sale by

Nov. 3 ALLEN & GIBBONS.

BESWAX, we will pay the highest market price in Cash or Goods, for any quantity of Beeswax delivered at our Store from this time until spring.

Nov. 24 G. & W. RICHARDSON.

MORE BORDER TROUBLES.

BEING under the necessity of leaving Maumee City in the course of a month or six weeks, I take the earliest possible opportunity of informing all whom it may concern, that I have on hand a good assortment of Clocks and Watches, Jewelry, &c., which may be purchased very cheap for the ready.

I have also a Shop and Furniture, with a good stock of tools and materials, which I am anxious to dispose of to a Brother Chip. The shop is situated in the most central and business part of the city. For a good workman, with a moderate capital, I believe it to be the best situation in the state.

Those indebted to me are requested to call immediately and settle. But my creditors, take notice.

J. J. BANGS.

Maumee City, Feb. 9.

FARMS TO RENT.—Several first rate Farms for rent, if applied for soon—Likewise a quantity of unimproved lands.

JOHN E. HUNT.

Maumee city, April 8, 1837.

WANTED old copper, brass, pewter an lead in exchange for copper, tin and sheet iron ware.

LATHAM T. TEW.

Maumee, Oct. 27.

400 pair mens thick boots, a superior article, made expressly for this market, just received, and for sale low for cash, corner of Broadway and Conant streets.

Dec. 15.

A CARY

MIAMI HOTEL TO LET.

THIS new and spacious House would be rented to a good tenant who would furnish it, at a low rent, for a year or term of years. It is situated near the main steamboat landings of Maumee City and the great ferry across the river, than any other large establishment of the kind, and where the travel through the black swamp may be most conveniently accommodated. No Hotel in this region of country offers greater inducements to a good tenant. Its plan and arrangements are superior to any on the Maumee river. Enquire of

J. W. SCOTT.

Nov. 24.

JEFFERSON HOUSE.

ERIE STREET, MAUMEE CITY, OHIO.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased this eligible establishment, and put it in complete order for the reception of boarders, travellers and visitors. It is a beautiful situation, in the most pleasant part of said city, and the subscriber flatters himself that his attention to the accommodation and comforts of his guests will ensure to him a liberal share of public patronage.

The furniture of the House is new, and the apartments are in good order. The stable is large and commodious, and will be attended by careful servants.

ROBERT GOWER.

April 21.

AMERICAN HOUSE FOR RENT.

THIS new and commodious building is now completed, and will be leased for a term of years on advantageous terms. The American is one of the best locations for a Hotel in the city, being convenient to the steamboat landings, and about the centre of the city. Enquire of

O. WILLIAMS & Co.

Nov. 17.

N. RATHBUN.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has resumed the Profession of the Law, has opened an office, opposite the brick store of Smith & Crowell, on Wolcott street, in Maumee city, where he intends to practice as an Attorney, Counsellor, and Solicitor, in all the courts of Law and Equity in the state of Ohio.

His Justice Office is kept in the same building, and is open at all proper hours. Acknowledgements of all kind of instruments taken, and all kinds of conveyancing, done here with neatness and despatch.

Oct. 7.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT & DUTTON CORN.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Italian Spring Wheat, the real genuine article, raised from seed purchased of the importer himself—selected with great care, especially for seed. Those who wish to purchase for sowing will do well to apply soon. Also, true Dutton Corn, selected for seed.

H. REED.

Waterville, Dec. 1, 1838.

LUMBER.

75,000 feet seasoned white wood, 1 inch board, 2 inch plank, 1 and 1 1/2 inch Flooring, Siding.

3 by 4, 4 by 4, 4 by 5, 2 by 5, 2 by 6 and 2 by 8 Joist, Also,

75,000 sawed Laths for sale at the corner of Kingsbury and Front-street, by

BOYNTON & GANNETT.

Aug. 11.

STONE WARE.—Churns from 2 to 6 gallons; Jars and pots from 1 to 4 gallons; Jugs from a quart to 3 gallons; Pitchers of 1 and 2 gallons; milk crocks; stove pipe crocks, for sale by

Nov. 24 BOYNTON & GANNETT.

DANIEL F. COOK

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office over Justice Conant's Detroit street.

Maumee City, Sept. 1.

ASTRAL LAMPS.—A new, cheap and beautiful article, for sale by

W. WISWELL,

June 9 Commercial Buildings.

SPOONS.—German silver Tea and Table Spoons, a beautiful article, cheaper and equally handsome with silver, for sale by

W. WISWELL,

June 9 Commercial Buildings.

TEA KETTLES.—Sheet iron Tea Kettles, a new article, for sale by

W. WISWELL,

June 9 Commercial Buildings.

READY made clothing for sale low for cash at the Marengo cash store.

A. VAN VOORST.

July 6, 1838.

CANDIES, a general assortment for sale at the Marengo cash store.

A. VAN VOORST.

July 6, 1838.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 bbls. Flour, also 100 pairs thick boots and brogans, manufactured by Sheffield, of Huron.

C. A. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 3.

LAST CALL, SAVE GREETING!

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the subscribers are requested to call and have them adjusted, and all indebted must make payment previous to the 15th of January next, if they wish to save costs.

Jan 5 BOYNTON & GANNETT.

CORN MILL.

THE subscribers have placed a run of stones in the Steam Engine Shop on Tappan street, where they can now grind any kind of grain that does not require bolting, at short notice.

WOLCOTT & STEBBINS.

Jan. 26.

CLOTHING, such as coats, jackets, vests, pants, cotton and flannel shirts, flannel draws &c., for sale by

G. H. NICHIE & Co.

Jan 5 Brick Hotel.

LINEN and cloth table spreads, for sale by

G. H. NICHIE & Co.

Jan 5 Brick Hotel.

LATCHES, Handles, Locks, Butts, Screws, Hammers Hatchets, broad and narrow Axes Wrenches &c.

Oct. 15 G. & W. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAIL-ROADS.—Every improvement calculated to reduce the cost or increase the usefulness of these great labor-saving machines is worthy of the attention of the Public. The following article from the London Observer contains a description of an invention which if successful in its application cannot fail to give an additional impetus to the already rapid march of steam.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAILROADS.—During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have, to the great surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Soho, been seen bending towards and inquiring their way to an obscure house, No. 8 Carlisle street, Soho square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblage of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, rail road directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonizing therewith, are destined to work the following wonderful changes and improvements in the present system of steam carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a consummation devoutly to be wished.

'The engines and trains cannot possibly go off the railway or upset.'

'They can run on any required curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction.'

'They can ascend and descend all inclivities that can be required in railways, with speed and convenience.'

'They are relieved of all the dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear the load of goods and passengers.'

'The carriage bodies and weight will be almost on the ground.'

'They will be less expensive than those at present in use; and the immense expenditure of tunnelling, embankments, cuttings, &c., will be entirely avoided.'

'The repairs of the railways, the wear and tear of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use.'

'The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction.'

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Kollam, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of £300; and is on the scale of one and a half inch to a foot. It is worked by steam, and performs various and speedy evolutions upon a model railway, formed in the shape of the figure 8, which demonstrates practically its capability of moving round a circle of fourteen feet radius, besides its wonderful power of ascending a hill of one mile in fourteen, acclivity. This revolution is effected by an additional forewheel on either side, of smaller diameter, and concentric with the large driving wheel, the tire of which is roughened to give it necessary hold on the surface of the rail, which is elevated at the commencement of the acclivity, so as for the smaller wheel to act upon it, being also just sufficiently elevated to raise the larger wheel from the line of rail on which it previously acted.

To prevent the possibility of the engine being diverted from its course, there is a centre rail with two horizontal wheels in front of the engine which acts as a pole in the carriage, and makes its direction completely subservient to the middle or centre rail, the outward wheels running upon a plain and unconfined surface of iron. But description is almost superfluous—it must be seen to be properly appreciated; and Mr. Kollam, having protected his invention by taking out letters patent in this and other countries, is too liberal a minded man to withhold any information calculated to enlighten and elevate the human mind, and too much of a philanthropist to refuse to elucidate a system which according to present appearances, will be destined to confer permanent advantages and improvement on the present and future generations.

THE MAINE BOUNDARY.—The following from the United States Gazette, gives a correct general view of the cause and progress of the difficulties between Maine and the British Government. The territory under controversy is in extent, nearly equal to the area comprised in the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, with a soil of inferior quality for cultivation, but abounding in excellent pine and other timber, and furnishing any quantity of water power for its manufacture. The settlements are few and scattered, and the inhabitants principally engaged in lumbering. To Maine, this territory is of value principally for its forests, but to Great Britain it is of great consequence as a local view, as furnishing the most direct route of land communication between the Atlantic coast, and the St. Lawrence country.

Our readers probably know, that ever since the treaty of Ghent, there has been a portion of the territory of Maine claimed by both the United States and Great Britain, the U. S. claiming to the mountains on, and a little north of the 45th parallel, and then south by a line about nine and one-third degrees east of the meridian of Washington. The British, on the contrary, wish to cut down the boundary to 46 1/2 degrees north, taking off a piece of earth that would feed almost as many as England proper. The line proposed by the King of Holland was a half way affair, and could never be run. The two governments, that is, the United States and Great Britain, have been seeking to settle the question ever since 1815; and, in our opinion, both Maine and New Brunswick have been as actively throwing obstacles in the way.—The British took possession of the territory during the last war, and think they ought to hold it until a decision is

made against them; and the State of Maine, ever since it has become a state, has exhibited a determination to have the whole or to make a disturbance; and it has appeared to us that the different executive officers of that state have attempted to seek popular favor by unnecessary activity about the disputed territory, sending surveyors and other officers to run lines where the state right was disputed; while on the other side, the Sir John and Sir James, are not a whit behind the republicans in keeping alive unneighborly disputes.

Governor Fairfield, of Maine, called upon Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, for military aid, because in the division of the state of Massachusetts, Maine allowed the parent commonwealth some of the unsettled territory.—With as much propriety he might have called upon any individual in New York 'who owned land 'down east,' to shoulder a musket or send a substitute. Governor Everett very properly replied, that the quarrel is between Great Britain and the United States; and wherever the latter shall call for a quota of the Massachusetts militia to enforce the rights of the nation, he (Governor Everett) will cheerfully order them out. This answer places the matter in its proper light. The state of Maine is bound to look to the national government for the restoration of its territory, and the Governor of New Brunswick is no less bound to wait quietly the order of his mistress for his movements. But the question is not between a state and a province, and therefore we infer that the quarrel between them will not produce a war between the United States and Great Britain.

CHEER BY JOWL.—To those spiteful little editors who take their key-note from President's messages, Congressional speeches, and the leaders of spiteful big editors, thereupon inditing tremendous nothings about old Nick, the Monster, the Magician, and all that sort of thing, we commend the following, from the U. S. Gazette. These war-to-the-knife chaps who speak meat-axes, and deal out battle murder and sudden death to their political opponents, doing their devoirs in the cause of the President or the Bank, must feel rather flat, to see those great worthies, understanding their relations to each other as well as did Sathanas and the Arch-angel, whose difference was only political.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1839.

A splendid Birth-night Ball came off here last night, with great spirit and style. The President, heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers, &c. attended. Among the distinguished strangers present, was Mr. Nicholas Biddle, whose familiarity with certain Loco Foco present, was not a little surprising to the uninitiated in political warfare. What would some of the Democracy say, had they seen the much dreaded 'Nick' leading with all his natural grace and dignity, the lady of the presiding genius of the Exchequer, to the table? Or had seen the self-same 'Monster,' exchanging bumpers with the little 'Magician' himself, over boned turkey, and also in familiar chat with him? I think they would have exclaimed, 'can such things be?' By the way, a story has been going about to-day that Henry Clay formed a third with the said incongruous couple over their wine, and congratulated the Magician upon having entered into an alliance with 'old Nick'!

THE NAVY.—The editor of the New York Herald, in his last letter from Washington, makes the following hits at the Navy, its present Secretary, and its mighty predecessors:—The navy is rapidly going to ruin. It has no mind—no spirit—no energy. In changing Mr. Dickerson for Mr. Paulding, it has exchanged only one old woman in flannel petticoats for another in mero. The greatest reform which Paulding has made as yet, is only the issuing of a decree of three lines, regulating the immigration of jackasses. But the truth is, that Paulding is even worse than Dickerson. Paulding is a literary locofoe, and he looks upon steamships, railroads, and all such inventions, as innovations upon the good old fashioned habits of our ancestors. People in New York will laugh at this, but it is an absolute fact. The locofoe literatus in the upper and lower cabinet here, are mourning over the progress of steam, as one of the greatest foes which ever the 'republican party' met with. Mr. Biddle and the Bank, formerly the monster of democracy, is now laid aside, and steam power is the new principle of aristocracy which threatens the liberties of this unhappy country. Every species of fanaticism, religious or political, must always have a devil, a Satan, an old serpent, dressed up in the most outre habiliments, to frighten and keep the faithful in the ranks. The 'United States Bank' was formerly the devil—but in a short time steam power will wear the horns and cloven foot.—France and England, the two leading nations of western Europe, are renovating and reconstructing their naval power on the new principle of the age—the almighty power of steam. This great people—the American Republic—which will be greater than either in a few years, stands up with folded hands, under the government of a set of miserable charlatans, who now occupy the White House, and fill with their litter the stables and out houses by which it is surrounded.

A ONE GALLON LAW.—Mississippi—A bill has passed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, prohibiting the inn-keepers tavern-keepers, and keepers of every description of tipping-houses whatever, from selling any vinous or spirituous liquor in less quantities than one gallon; and when sold in the quantity of one gallon, from permitting it to be drunk in the house where sold. By the provisions of the bill, they are not allowed to give away vinous or spirituous liquors in less than quantities of one gallon; and are interdicted from selling these liquors to Indians, negroes, whether slaves or free, in any quantity whatever. Candidates for office, likewise, are unconditionally prohibited from bestowing liquor, under any pretext whatever, to any voter at elections, during the period of their protracted, as candidates. The penalty in each case, is for the first offence, fine in the sum of \$250, and imprisonment for not less than one week; and for every succeeding one fine in the sum of \$500 and imprisonment for not less than one month.—N. O. Sun.

MARCH OF MIND.—In the good old days of our Republic, it was always thought necessary for Legislatures to comply with the provisions of the constitution and laws and to do those acts which are therein commanded. Late discoveries, however, have let in new light upon this subject, and it is now understood that evasion of the law is good, nay, better than the performance of its commands, and as a natural sequence, what was once considered ardent treason and criminality is now counted good and praiseworthy public service. We are grieved to observe that our worthy friend of the Cleveland Herald does not view matters in this light, but as an article in his paper contains a statement of the facts which have suggested their remarks, we subjoin it.

U. S. SENATORS.—We are fast becoming a 'stiff-necked,' 'rebellious people' that is, the Senators making part. No less than four Legislatures have failed to elect, viz: New York, Michigan, Delaware, and Virginia. 'Better luck next time,' as Japhet would say.

OUR NAVY.—The recent arrival of a French steam ship of war at this port has awakened our attention to the fact that a great change is about to take place in Naval warfare. In the place of heavy ships of the Line impelled only by the wind heretofore used—the European nations are preparing for the prosecution of a more active and efficient description of Battle on the Ocean. The French ship Velloce is constructed to avoid the objection often urged of the impossibility of providing sufficient fuel for a long voyage. With a fresh breeze in her favor, she uses no steam, but is moved only by her sails. Her paddles are unshipped by a process and stowed away on deck. When there is a calm or head wind, her sails are lowered on deck and her upper masts brought below. To avoid danger by fire most of the rigging is of chain, and to avoid danger by lightning there is a conductor made of copper wire twisted like rope about three quarters of an inch in diameter.

With such evidences of improvement on the part of European nations it is important that the attention of our government should be directed to the construction of Navy ships to be propelled by steam, otherwise if we should be engaged in war it would be under great disadvantages. Our government should recollect that the construction of a ship frequently takes years, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should begin now in peace to prepare for war. If the Navy Commissioners have not the power to build steam ships, it should be given to them at once, that the improvement of the Navy in this particular may not depend upon the tardy movements of our National Legislature.

THE ROSE BED OF BENGAL.—Ghaziapore stands upon the north Bank of the Ganges, about 70 miles by water, below Benares. It is not a very extensive town, but is justly celebrated as the Gulistan (the rose bed) of Bengal. In the spring of the year an extent of miles around the town present to the eye a continual garden of roses, than which nothing can be more beautiful and fragrant. The sight is perfectly dazzling: the plain as far as the eye can reach, extending in the same bespangled carpet of red and green. The breezes, too, are loaded with the sweet odor which is wafted across the river Ganges. The flower is cultivated thus extensively for the manufacture of rose water, that of Ghaziapore being justly esteemed as surpassing in excellence every production of the sort. Whether or not this may be attributable to the superiority of the flowers or the process of distillation, I cannot say; but, as the roses did not appear to me to possess greater fragrance than others of their class, I should rather refer it to the latter cause, unless, it be that the wonderful abundance of the material enables them to be more lavish in its decoration than is elsewhere possible. It is no less cheap than excellent: a gallon of the most delicious may be purchased for seven or eight shillings. They do not, however, understand at Ghaziapore the art of distilling the air of roses in the same perfection as the Persians. The spurious compound which they endeavor to palm upon the traveller is weak, and possesses a sickly disagreeable odor foreign to the rose; but the purchaser is often deceived by a little of the true air being rubbed about the stopper or neck of the bottle. The prices demanded for this miserable imitation are exorbitant: the explanation of which I received from one of the vendors: he assured me that long experience had taught him that it was part of the character of the English to despise everything cheap, and to consider anything choice and excellent which was extravagantly priced.—Oriental Annual.

REFORM.—The following "distressing" communication was made to the publishers of the New Orleans Bee a short time since, from the Treasury Department:

Gentlemen.—It having become necessary to make all practical reduction in the contingent expense of the office of Secretary of Treasury, I am directed to request you to discontinue the subscription heretofore made to your paper by this department.

To which the Bee answers in the following consoling strain:—Aware of the depressed circumstances of the Treasury, and feeling altogether opposed to pursuing a rigorous course towards that department in its present despoiled and bankrupt condition, we have declined sending in our account until its resources are somewhat reconstituted. In fact, we would rather loose our claim than embarrass the Government with a demand, which we very much doubt if it have the means to liquidate. We therefore beg the Secretary not to make himself uneasy on that subject as we will wait his convenience for a settlement.

A city is about 'being built' at the mouth of the Ohio, to be called Cairo. The company under whose auspices this city is to arise, have the command of nearly \$15,000,000 of foreign capital. Twenty five large warehouses, and a spacious hotel, are to go up during the coming summer. This enterprise, (we believe it is the proper phrase), is regarded by the Wheeling Times as the Behemoth of humbug.—Rock Rep.

One of the Boston Rifle Companies had volunteered their services to the Governor of Maine, and were preparing to proceed to the scene of strife.—New.

Economy.—The following extract from a recent speech by Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, exposes the spurious pretensions of the administration to the merit of economy:

"Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair, cost near two thousand dollars? Now, sir, here is a silk velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of 'bullion fringe, silk tassels, thirty-four dollars a pair, and by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of put sub-lunars!"

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice-President! Look at the distinguished man from Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sanchez, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting, I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant